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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	50X1
SUBJECT	Organization and Function of the Central Agricultural Equipment Supply Office	DATE DISTR.	31 May 1955
		NO. OF PAGES	16
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1
DATE ACQUIRED			

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE:		50X1
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3-02-0404	5/555
103.674	55M
103.67	55M
723.1	55M
723.11	55M
7-11/741.2	55M(ZM)(N)
7-11/743.281	55M(ZM)(N)
7-12/741.2	N(PM)
7-12/743.281	27M(PM)
7-12/741.2	27M(PM)
7-12/743.281	N(PM)

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STATE	#	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	#	X	AIR	#	X	FBI		AEC					
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)																			

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REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

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SOURCE

1. The Central Agricultural Equipment Supply Office (Centrala Zaopatrzenia Rolnictwa-CZR) was created by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1949 by separating the supply department from the rest of the Central Administration of Technical Service for Agriculture (Centralny Zarząd Technicznej Obsługi Rolnictwa-CZTOR). It was fully organized during 1950. Up to November 1953, the CZR was located in Lodz at 75/77 Sienkiewiczza Street; at that time, the main office was transferred to Warsaw to the building of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. The CZR was directly subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture; however, its activities were widespread and in some respects above the responsibility of the ministry. It functioned on the following two levels:

- a. On the national level it was responsible for the preparation of annual requirements, and procurement and distribution plans for all agricultural machines, tractors, equipment and spare parts. In this respect the CZR worked directly for the Department of Agriculture of the State Economic Planning Commission -(PKPG).
- b. As a state establishment (przedsiębiorstwo państwowe) subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture it was responsible for the distribution and sales of imported and home produced tractors, agricultural machines, spare parts, insect control equipment, and sheaf binding twine for all state controlled agriculture (publicznego władania ziemia). On this level, the CZR was also responsible for procuring and distributing supplies of technical and raw material necessary

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for the capital repair and maintenance of tractors and agricultural machines as well as being responsible for procuring and distributing tools and workshop equipment and tires and canvas for the various establishments, institutes, and farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms. The CZR did not distribute agriculture machines and spare parts to the private farms; these were supplied by the wholesale and retail shops of the Central Agency of Agricultural Peasant Self-help Cooperatives (CRSSCh).

3. The CZR consisted of the Central Office (Zarząd Przedsiębiorstwa) in Warsaw and the following subordinated agencies: (See page 15 for organizational chart.)

- a. Agricultural Machine Supply Agency (Składnica Maszyn Rolniczych) in Lodz, and the subordinate Agricultural Machine Depot in Jawor.
- b. Spare Parts for Tractors and Agricultural Machines Supply Agency (Składnica Części do Traktorów i Maszyn Rolniczych) in Szczepiornio (N 51-44, E 18-02).
- c. Sixteen Regional Wholesale Agencies (Hurtownie Rejonowe) which were located as follows:

- #1 Bydgoszcz (N 53-09, E 18-00)
- #2 Gdansk (N 54-21, E 18-40)
- #3 Koszalin (N 54-12, E 16-11)
- #4 Opole (N 50-40, E 17-37)
- #5 Lublin (N 51-15, E 22-34)
- #6 Lodz (N 51-45, E 19-28)
- #7 Olsztyn (N 53-47, E 20-29)
- #8 Poznan (N 52-25, E 16-58)
- #9 Radom (N 51-25, E 21-09)
- #10 Rzeszow (N 50-03, E 22-00)
- #11 Szczecin (N 53-25, E 14-35)
- #12 Sulechów (N 52-02, E 15-37)
- #13 Warsaw (N 52-15, E 21-00)
- #14 Wrocław (N 51-06, E 17-02)
- #15 Krakow (N 50-05, E 19-55)
- #16 Grajewo (N 53-39, E 22-27)

4. Chief director Stanisław Machnicki was in charge of the CZR. The main office consisted of six administrative sections directly subordinated to the chief director and two sub-divisions, trade and financial-administrative, each of which was directed by a deputy director.

5. The Planning section (Dział Planowania-N1) had about 12 employees

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and was responsible for working out and coordinating all economic plans, issuing detailed planning instructions, and organizing courses for planning officers. The latter function was supervised by the section chief. The rest of the functions were among the following four subsections:

- a. The Coordination Subsection (referat koordynacji) worked out detailed planning instructions and planning time tables for the subordinated agencies and supervised the execution of plans.
- b. The Economic Subsection (referat ekonomiczny) studied and analyzed the total activity of the CZR in cooperation with the Chief Accountant.
- c. The Reporting Subsection (referat sprawozdawczosci) supervised the reporting system of all sections and subordinated agencies and prepared a collective report which was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.
- d. The Price Control Subsection (referat cen) was responsible for all matters concerning prices of agricultural machinery and spare parts, price catalogues, and correspondence concerning claims and adjustments.

The Planning Section controlled planning subsections in all the other sections of the main office and subordinated agencies. As an additional function it was also in charge of all correspondence with the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Public Security concerning supplies of spare parts and claims. This correspondence was classified "secret", since it often mentioned the location of installations controlled by these ministries.

5. The Personnel Section (Dzial Personalny-N2) under Mrs. K. Kolodziejczykova had about four employees and was responsible for the personnel matters of the Central Office, including hiring and discharging, discipline of work, checking political reliability, keeping records, and periodical statistical reports. It was also responsible for the selection of key personnel for the Central Office and the appointment of directors and chief accountants for the subordinated agencies.
6. The Chief Accountant (Glowny Ksiegowy-N3) had about ten employees and was responsible for the completion of quarterly and yearly collective balance sheets for the CZR, as well as being responsible for maintaining a uniform system of accountability which included stock control and inventories and the circulation of legal, commercial, and financial documentation, such as agreements, requirements, and invoices. He also supervised the chief accountants of subordinated agencies and sent out comptrollers and auditors for periodic inspections.
7. The Organization Employment and Pay Section (Dzial Organizacji Pracy i Placy-N4) had about six employees and was responsible for working out tables of organization for the CZR and subordinated agencies, and so-called collective labor agreements, and controlled the payment of salaries, wages, and premiums to all employees of the CZR.
8. The Security Inspector (Inspektor Ochrony-N5) was a "watchdog" and a representative of the Ministry of Public Security who was directly responsible to the voivodship public security office. His duties consisted of inspecting all the subordinated agencies from the aspect of security. He worked through secret informers among the employees of the CZR. His salary was paid by the CZR but he took his orders from the voivodship public security office.

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10. The Classified Documents Office (Kancelarja Tajna-N6) was a registry for all secret and confidential documents and correspondence. It distributed, filed, and controlled all classified material.
11. The Deputy Director for Trade (Zca Dyrektora dla Spraw Handlowych-DH), Leopold Krembuszewski, was responsible for the operation of the following six sections which were concerned with the trading activities of the CZR:
 - a. The Tractor and Spare Parts Section (Dzial Czesci Traktorowych-H1) under Stanislaw Czerniak had about 10 employees and was responsible for:
 - (1) Working out the balance sheets on all tractor spare parts, ballbearings, and tires for tractors and motor vehicles.
 - (2) Working out a general procurement plan and
 - (3) a general distribution plan for tractor spare parts.
 - (4) Supervising the Spare Parts Supply Agency in Szczypiorno and the various regional wholesale agencies which implemented the above mentioned plans.
 - (5) Intervening on higher levels concerning the production and supply of spare parts.
 - (6) Submitting periodic reports and statistics on spare parts.
 - b. The Agricultural Machine Spare Parts Section (Dzial Czesci Maszyn Rolniczych-H2) under Bogdan Ludwiczak had about ten employees and was responsible for the same functions as the Tractor Spare Parts Section excepting that it was concerned with spare parts for all agricultural machinery except tractors.
 - c. The Equipment and Materials Section (Dzial Artykulow Pomocniczych-H3) under Ludwik Puczek had about six employees and was responsible for working out a general plan of procurement and supply of tools, workshop equipment, and technical and raw materials for the repair of tractors and agricultural machinery for the establishments subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms. It supervised the regional wholesale agencies which implemented the plan, kept records, and prepared periodic reports.
 - d. The Agricultural Machine Section (Dzial Maszyn Rolniczych-H4) under Zdzislaw Rzewski up to January 1954, had about 10 employees and was responsible for working out balance sheets on tractors and agricultural machines for all agriculture and directed the distribution of this equipment for all ministries. This section supervised the Agricultural Machine Agency in Lodz. The section also kept records and prepared periodic reports on agriculture machines.
 - e. Technical Inspection Section (Dzial Odbioru Technicznego-H5) under Ing. Benjamin Szczodrowski had about four administrative employees and 21 technical inspectors and was responsible for seeing that all agricultural machines and spare parts received directly from factories were manufactured according to specifications. It supervised seven three-man-teams of technical inspectors, each assigned to a major factory producing agricultural machines in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The section also supervised the work of other teams of inspectors who were employed by the Szczypiorno Spare Parts Supply Agency and inspected spare parts produced in Poland.

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- f. The Utilization Section (Sekcja Zagospodarowania Maszyn-H6) had two employees and was in fact an executive office of the Commission for the Proper Utilization of Tractors and Agricultural Machines (Komisja Zagospodarowania i Likwidacji Traktorow i Maszyn Rolniczych) which was under the chairmanship of the Chief Director of the CZR. The section was responsible for keeping records and conducting correspondence concerning the distribution of superfluous tractors and agriculture machines which were not being used. The commission also made decisions for scrapping agricultural machines, which were not repairable because of a lack of spare parts.
12. Deputy Director of Finance and Administration (Zas Dyrektora dla Spraw Finansowo-Administracyjnych-DFA), Zielinski. (fnu), was responsible for the general administration of economic and financial matters and investments. He supervised the agencies subordinated to the CZR through the following sections:
- a. The Finance Section (Dzial Finansowy-FA1) under Jan Stepa had about eight employees and worked on all finance and credit plans including supervising their implementation. It was also responsible for preparing financial reports and statistics. Under the Finance Section there was a pay office which paid the salaries and wages of all employees of the Central Office of the CZR.
 - b. The Administrative Section (Dzial Administracyjno-Gospodarczy-FA2) had about six employees and supervised the administration of all the property and physical assets of the CZR including the maintenance of buildings and office equipment, the transfer of property and the insurance of property. It was also responsible for supplies of stationery, office equipment, cleaning, gasoline for cars, telephones, etc. for the whole CZR structure. The mail office was also under this section; it filed, distributed, and mailed all correspondence for the Central Office of the CZR.
 - c. The Investment Section (Sekcja Inwestycji-FA3) under Zygmunt Rosinski had two employees and worked on investment plans as well as supervising their implementation. It was concerned with the construction of buildings and warehouses, buying new cars and trucks, and buying the machinery and equipment necessary for the operation of the CZR.
 - d. The Welfare Section (Sekcja Socjalna-FA4) had two employees and supervised the expenditure of welfare funds which were used for the upkeep of nurseries, kindergartens, canteens, and sport clubs. It was also responsible for organizing vacations for children and excursions for the employees of the CZR and administering funds used for the purchase or repair of equipment and installations necessary for safety and hygiene at work. The section also organized the purchase of vegetables and other food products from State Farms for a very low price and made them available to all employees of the CZR.
 - e. The Transport Section (Sekcja Transportowa-FA5) had two employees and supervised the administration of motor vehicles in all the subordinated agencies of the CZR as well as administering expenditures for railroad transportation. The central office of the CZR had only two cars for its own use but there were about 40 trucks and a few tractors in the subordinated agencies. The Transport Section also prepared norms of mileage, maintenance, and fuel consumption and kept records on all the vehicles owned by the CZR.
3. There were several other special commissions at the CZR similar to the one described in para 11 f above. They met periodically after working hours and worked on special problems such as: methods of planning, simplifying bookkeeping, evaluation of investment projects, yearly inventories, price catalogues, and organizational problems.

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4. The following sales agencies were directly subordinate to CZR:

a. The Agricultural Machine Supply Agency in Lodz at 2 Plac Zwyciestwa (Victory Square) under Director Boczarski (fnu) consisted of an office with about 20 administrative employees and an agricultural machine depot in Jawor (N 51-03, E 16-11). It was involved in the final stages of planning the distribution of all agricultural machines but was more directly responsible for the financing and distribution of all imported tractors and agricultural machines and for only home-produced insect control equipment.

- (1) As a rule, the imported agricultural machines were sent directly to the customers, (i.e., State Farms or State Machine Centers) from the frontier freight stations.
- (2) The Agricultural Machine Supply Agency sent invoices to the investment bank concerned, which automatically transferred the amounts due to the accounts of the Agricultural Machine Supply Agency. In exceptional cases where detailed distribution schedules were not ready, the imported machines were stored in the depot at Jawor. The depot had warehouses and employed about five administrative employees and 10 workers for loading and unloading. All imported tractors were tested and broken in at Jawor before delivery to the customers because of the lack of experienced tractor drivers on the State Farms.
- (3) Distribution plans for the tractors and agricultural machines produced in Poland were drawn up by the Central Office of the CZR (specifically Section H4) although the Agricultural Machine Supply Agency was involved in the final planning stages and the execution of the plans. They were sent through transit without invoice, straight from the manufacturer to the customers, (State Machine Centers and State Farms) according to the distribution plan.
- (4) According to source, the following were the yearly turnover plans for imported tractors and agricultural machines for 1953 and 1954:

1953 - about 120,000,000 zlotys

1954 - about 100,000,000 zlotys

Source stated that these plans were almost always realized and often exceeded.

(5) The planned turnover for home-produced insect control equipment financed by the CZR amounted to 30,000,000 zlotys for 1954. The planned turnover for insect control equipment was rarely realized.

(6) The Agricultural Machine Supply Agency operated on a profit and loss basis of economic accountability (Na rozrachunku gospodarczym). The sales price of the home-produced agricultural machinery which was fixed by the State Economic Planning Commission included a 5% margin of profit for the agency. There was no such provision for the imported tractors and agricultural machines.

b. The Spare Parts for Tractors and Agricultural Machines Supply Agency in Szczepiornu under Director Tadeusz Maczynski consisted of a large office with 100 administrative employees and four large warehouses with their own railroad siding where about 100 physical

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workers were employed.¹

- (1) It was responsible for the procurement, storage and distribution of all spare parts for tractors and agriculture machines and tires including both imported and home-produced products.
- (2) Sheaf binding twine was only financed by the Spare Parts Supply Agency; for the most part, its distribution was directed by the Central Office of the CZR and effected by direct shipments from the factories to the end-users.
- (3) According to the general plan of the CZR, the Spare Parts Supply Agency conducted all the business of procurement directly with the factories and central sales offices of the different industries concerned and financed the manufacture of spare parts in local cooperative workshops. It supplied the CZR Regional Wholesale Agencies only.
- (4) All spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines were delivered by the factories in bulk and stored in the warehouses at Szczyplorno. The agency distributed the spare parts to the Regional Wholesale Agencies by railroad freight cars which were loaded with the required assortment of spare parts.

- (5) According to source, the following was the yearly turnover plan for the Spare Parts Supply Agency for 1954:

Spare parts for tractors, ball bearings, tires	280,000,000 zlotys
Spare parts for agricultural machines	80,000,000 zlotys
Sheaf-binding twine	80,000,000 zlotys
Total	440,000,000 zlotys

- (6) The Spare Parts Supply Agency operated on a quasi profit and loss basis (na rozrachunku gospodarczym) and received the following margin of profit allowances in the prices established by the PKPG.

On spare parts for tractors	2.2%
On spare parts for agricultural machines	3%
On ball bearings and tires	1%
On sheaf-binding twine	1%

- (7) All the above mentioned turnover was effected without actual cash transactions (bezgotowkowo). The invoices for the products sold were sent to the respective banks of the customers, which then transferred the amount due to the account of the Spare Parts Supply Agency.

c. Each of the sixteen Regional Wholesale Agencies consisted of an office and warehouses. Each had a director and employed about 25 administrative employees and about 20 physical workers.

- (1) The office consisted of a Planning Section, a Personnel Section, a Trade Section (which was in charge of the warehouses and finance-accounting), and an Administrative Section.
- (2) The warehouses varied a great deal in size and arrangement. Some of them had railroad sidings; some were located in old unsuitable buildings. Each agency had two trucks for its own use; customers provided their own transportation.

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- (3) The wholesale agencies supplied spare parts for tractors and agriculture machines, tools, work shop equipment and technical material for repairs, oxygen, acetylene, etc. to State Machine Centers (POMs) and Township Machine Centers (Gminne Osrodki Maszynowe - GOMs) to the factories and work shops of the Technical Service to Agriculture (TOR) and to the work shops operated at all State Farms controlled by the Ministry of State Farms and other ministries such as the Ministries of National Defense, Public Security, Mining, and Forestry.
- (4) The Regional Wholesale Agencies did not supply spare parts or materials to private farmers. Some of the wholesale agencies occasionally supplied small quantities of spare parts to the farms administered by the Soviet Army in the Koszalin and Zielona Gora areas.
- (5) Each regional wholesale agency kept a stock of 10,000 to 15,000 different kinds of spare parts and materials which were valued at 4 to 6,000,000 zlotys. The stock was listed according to the CZR catalogue and replenished quarterly.
- (6) The wholesale agencies purchased spare parts for tractors and agricultural machines mainly from the Spare Parts Supply Agency or directly from factories through the intermediary of the Supply Agency.
- (7) Tools, workshop equipment, and technical materials were purchased from the various voivodship and regional wholesale agencies of the various industries concerned.
- (8) The wholesale agencies of the CZR also operated on a quasi profit and loss basis similar to that of the supply agencies.
- (9) According to source, the yearly turnover for each regional wholesale agency amounted to from 20 to 30,000,000 zlotys. In the largest agencies the turnover often amounted to 40,000,000 zlotys. The price of spare parts and technical material was fixed by the PKPG, recorded in the catalogue of CZR, and included a 5% margin of profit allowance for the wholesale agency for spare parts and a 4% allowance for ball bearings and tires.
- (10) All accounts were settled by the banks to which the invoices were sent. Only small purchases up to 100 zlotys were paid by customers in cash.
- (11) There were three groups of wholesale agencies as far as the turnover was concerned: large, medium, and small. The classification depended on the quantity of tractors and agriculture machines which were in operation at the State Farms and collective farms in the area. The largest ones were in Wroclaw, Szczecin, and Koszalin; the smallest were in Radom, Rzeszow, Warsaw, and Lodz.
- (12) CZR and its agencies did not supply fuel for tractors and trucks. Petroleum products were purchased from local depots and gasoline stations which were controlled by the Central Sales Office of Petroleum Products (Centrala Produktow Naftowych).

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15. According to source, the following turnover was planned for the CZR and its subordinate agencies for 1954: The figures are in millions of zlotys.

a. <u>Spare Parts for Tractors:</u>	CZR-Total	Supply Agencies	Wholesale Agencies
Parts for Zetor (all imported)	115	115	115
Parts for Ursus	70	70	70
Parts for USSR Tractors (all imported)	15	15	15
Parts for US. Tractors	10	10	10
Ball bearings (about 75% imported)	30	30	30
Tires (about 50% imported)	40	40	40
Total	280	280	280

b. Spare Parts for Agriculture Machines:

Cultivating machines (ploughs, harrows, planters, sowing machines).	20	10	20
Harvesting machines (harvesters, combines, potato diggers).	60	60	60
Threshing and winnowing machines	30	10	30
Total	110	80	110

c. Equipment and Technical Material:

Technical Material (i.e., material used for repairs to machines: screws, washers, wood etc.)	10	-	10
Foundry and metal materials (iron rods, sheets, etc.)	15	-	15
Colored Metals (brass, bronze, and zinc)	30	-	30
Tools and Work Shop Equipment	30	-	30
Sheaf-binding twine	80	80	-
Total	165	80	85

d. Agricultural Machines:

Imported Tractors and Agriculture Machines	100	100	-
Insect Control Equipment (all home produced)	30	30	-
Total	130	130	-

Note:

Grand Total	685	570	475
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- (1) The figures in the first column (CZR) represent the total planned turnover for an item handled by the CZR as a whole. The figures in the other two columns (Supply Agencies and Wholesale Agencies) represent that part of the total planned turnover for an item that was to be handled by the supply

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and distributing agencies. Thus, in section a, 115 million zlotys was the total planned turnover for spare parts for Zetor tractors, and the supply agencies and the wholesale agencies in turn were to handle the same 115 million zlotys worth of spare parts.

- (2) If the figure in the space under either the supply agency or the wholesale agency column is either less than the planned turnover under the CZR column or the space is left blank, it means either that only that part of the total was to be handled by those agencies or that no part of the total was to be handled by those agencies. Thus, in section b, only 10 million of the total planned turnover for threshing and winnowing machines was to be handled by the supply agencies; the wholesale agencies were to handle both that 10 million zlotys worth of machines already handled by the supply agencies and the remaining 20 million zlotys worth which they were to receive by direct distribution from the factories. In section c, the 30 million zlotys planned turnover for tools and workshop equipment was to be handled directly by the wholesale agencies and was not to go through the supply agencies at all.

6. It was planned that spare parts and equipment and technical material (sections a, b, and c in para 14 above) to the total value of 555 million zlotys were to be distributed in 1954 as follows:

State Farms	About 250 million zlotys
State and Township Machine Centers	170 million zlotys
Establishments of Technical Service for Agriculture	90 million zlotys
Others - (Farms controlled by different ministries)	45 million zlotys

Peasant Self-Help Cooperatives which supplied the collective and private farms were not included in the plan.

- The CZR employed about 120 administrative employees at the central office. Before the central office was transferred to Warsaw, all employees received a dismissal notice. Only about 20 key personnel were retained and transferred from Lodz to Warsaw and each of them had to be approved by the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Czeslaw Domagala. At the beginning, some of the old personnel were employed for a few months in Warsaw, but when the central office finally settled in the capital, it consisted of about 85% new personnel who were hired in Warsaw. Several of the old employees were transferred to the subordinate agencies of the CZR. Housing difficulties in Warsaw were used to some extent as a pretext for this purge.
- Week-day office hours at the CZR were 0700 - 1500 hours in Lodz and 0800 - 1600 hours in Warsaw and up to 1300 - 1400 hours on Saturdays. In winter, office hours started one-half hour later. Strict discipline of work was enforced. Every employee had to sign an attendance check list in his own section. The list was collected and later checked by the personnel section. When leaving during office hours, even on duty, a special pass was necessary. A special written permit was required from the chief director to work after office hours. This was required because of overtime

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pay. The special commissions mentioned in para 13 worked after office hours as a rule. Members of these commissions were paid extra for their work from special funds available in the CZR or from funds provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Almost all employees were members of the Union of Agricultural Workers and Employees (Zwiazek Zawodowy Robotnikow i Pracownikow Rolnych) and paid a membership fee which amounted to one percent of their salary.

19. The Ministry of Agriculture regarded the CZR as a most efficient establishment by comparison with others, especially as far as planning and financial matters were concerned. However, the ministry very often used the CZR to cover financial difficulties and inefficiency in the ministry or in the other subordinate establishments; for example, the CZR was ordered to accept unnecessary products from the TOR and forced to make credit sales to POM's and State Farms. The distribution of imported agriculture machines and all spare parts was conducted by the central office of the CZR according to plans. However, laxness in discipline and a disregard of regulations as well as the insufficient supervision of subordinated agencies resulted in several irregularities. These irregularities occurred mainly in the wholesale agencies which used to make unauthorized sales of technical materials, tires, etc. to private farmers and enter the sale on their books as having been made to some state institution. Usually somebody at the state institution was in on the deal and thus covered up from that end. The CZR did not suffer any loss in such cases because the materials were paid for. Actually the materials were resold for a price three or four times higher than the official one and the persons involved in the deal shared the profits.
20. The home production of agricultural machines was carried out according to the Six-Year-Plan. The quantity and types to be produced were determined by the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG). The Central Administration of the Agricultural Machine Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Maszyn Rolniczych - CZPMR), under the Ministry of Machine Industry, was responsible for the actual production. The Ministry of Agriculture and its subordinate, the Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, had only a limited influence on the types and quantity of agricultural machines to be produced. As already mentioned in para 2 of this report, the CZR was limited in this respect, to working out general procurement and distribution plans. Source heard that the State Economic Planning Commission decided to spend 900,000,000 zlotys for 1954 for the home production of tractors and agricultural machines and 30,000,000 zlotys for insect control equipment. The latter was to be financed through the CZR. Source did not know how the home produced agricultural machinery was distributed in 1954, nor did he know how many machines were supplied to State Machine Centers and State Farms and how many were given to the Central Agency of Agricultural Peasant Self-Help Cooperatives (CRSSCh) which supplied collective and private farms. The CRSSCh was subordinated to the Ministry of Home Trade and paid the production price for home produced agricultural machines and spare parts. It sold at retail prices, however, which were generally 100 % higher.
1. Source had no detailed information on the production of agricultural machines in Poland. He stated that the production of Polish grain combines was started in 1954 in the Poznan-Staroleka factory. This factory was developed from a work shop which formerly produced spare parts for tractors. The production of these combines was based on the technical documentation of Soviet S-4 grain combines. Source expressed doubts that this factory would be able to produce high quality combines. He heard many complaints about the quality of Polish-produced tractor-drawn seed drills. The Ursus was regarded as the best tractor in

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Poland, even in comparison with all the imported types of tractors. Tractor drawn plows of Polish production were also regarded as good.

22. Source was not able to give any figures on the total availability of agricultural machines by quantity and type except for tractors. He remembered that in 1953 the following tractors were in operation in Poland:

Ursus (Polish)	about 20,000
Zetor (Czech)	about 15,000
KD-35 and S-80 (Soviet)	about 1,000
American	about 2,000
Misc. (mostly German)	about 1,000

Most of the agricultural machines used by State Farms, Township Agricultural Machine Centers and collective and private farms were old pre-war types. The State Machine Centers had mostly new machines. On the whole, there was a shortage of tractor-drawn machines and very often horse drawn machines were used instead. As a rule, all tractor drawn machinery was given to State Machine Centers and State Farms. There was a big shortage of potato and sugar digging machines. Some types of agricultural machines produced in Poland, such as winnowers (mlynki), did not find easy customers because of high prices.

23. Source stated that the existing park of about 39,000 tractors was not fully exploited by the State Farms and State Agricultural Machine Centers. They had more tractors than they needed and there were cases where the State Agricultural Machine Centers used the agricultural tractors for other purposes, such as, transportation for forestry and construction enterprises.
24. Periodically there was a shortage of spare parts for tractors. Cylinder sleeves for Zetor tractors, and parts for the Soviet KD-35 caterpillars (pins, roller bearings) were often lacking. This was caused mainly by the fact that the Soviets supplied spare parts for their tractors according to Soviet norms without considering Polish requirements. The heavy, stony soil in Poland was much harder on tractors than the Soviets realized. There was always a lack of some spare parts for some agricultural machines, especially during the busy seasons (spring and fall), but never to such an extent that it had any serious adverse effects on cultivation or harvesting. The main problem was the shortage of labor, especially tractor drivers.
25. In the beginning of 1949, there was an acute shortage of spare parts for all tractors of American production which were supplied to Poland after World War II by UNRRA. Of the 12,000 American tractors originally supplied by UNRRA, only 2,000 were in operation in 1953 as a result of the shortage of spare parts. Approximately 4,000 were discarded for scrap and, according to source, the rest will probably soon follow.
26. In 1950-1952, the Central Administration of Technical Services for Agriculture (CZTOR) produced a large amount of spare parts for tractors, including 100,000,000 zlotys worth of spare parts for American tractors. No factory in Poland, however, was able to produce the magnetos (iskrowniki) and splined-shafts (walki wieloklinowe) which were needed for some of the American tractors. Although the CZR could only use 60 million zlotys worth of the spare parts, it was forced to accept the remaining

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40, 000,000 zlotys worth of production from CZTOR and was stuck with it since many of the American tractors were no longer repairable because of the unavailability of the other essential parts which could not be produced in Poland.

27. The CZR did not have any facilities for repair work on tractors and agricultural machines. Capital repairs were carried out by the work shops of the CZTOR; other repairs and maintenance were done by the work shops of the State Agricultural Machine Centers and State Farms. For Planning purposes, the life of a tractor was about 10 years at 1200 working hours for each year. After 200 hours it had the first inspection; after 600 hours the second inspection; and after every 1500 working hours it had a general overhaul.
28. As a rule, Poland only imported the types of agricultural machines which she could not produce. Even when it was known that it would be two years before a particular type of machine would be produced in Poland, the requirement for the import of that type of machine was cut out of the import plan by the State Economic Planning Commission. Source does not remember detailed data on the imports of agricultural machines to Poland in recent years. Most of the imported machines came from Czechoslovakia and the USSR. All imported tractors and agricultural machines were supplied to the State Agricultural Machine Centers and State farms only. Up to 1953, State Agricultural Machine Centers were somewhat more favored in the distribution. No imported machinery was given to private farms. 50X1
- figures on agricultural machines imported up to 1954:

a. From Czechoslovakia:

Zetor 25 Tractors	about 10,000
Zetor K 25 Tractors	about 5,000
Tractor-drawn Plows	about 15,000
Knotek Sheaf Binders	several thousands

Czechoslovak factories were considered to be easy to deal with. The deliveries were not always on time.

b. From the USSR:

S-80 Tractors	about 100
KD-35 Tractors	about 1,000
Tractor-drawn Plows	about 1,100
S-4 Harvesting Combines	about 600
IHR Tractor-driven Sheaf Binders	a few thousand

The USSR was very difficult to deal with; it did not accept any changes in the orders or any claims, but the deliveries were prompt.

c. From East Germany:

Very little was imported from East Germany. Source heard that

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heavy insect control equipment, blades for reapers, and parts for sheaf binders were imported from East Germany. Source also stated that the CZR bought a very large amount of spare parts for agricultural machines in Berlin in 1951. The shipment consisted of about 70 freight cars full of parts and supposedly cleaned out the whole warehouse of a Dering factory. Source was not sure of the name or exact location of the factory. It might have been in West Berlin.

d. Sweden and France:

Source did not know any details on imports from these countries. He had heard that in the past years some spare parts for American tractors had been imported from both.

29. Polish imports of agricultural machines were decreasing. They were cut down by the State Economic Planning Commission from 120,000,000 zlotys for 1953 to 100,000,000 zlotys for 1954. In general there was no substantial difference in the availability and supply of agricultural machinery and farming equipment in 1954 in comparison with 1953.

☐ Comment:

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1. A detailed description of this agency will be published in the RC series in the near future.

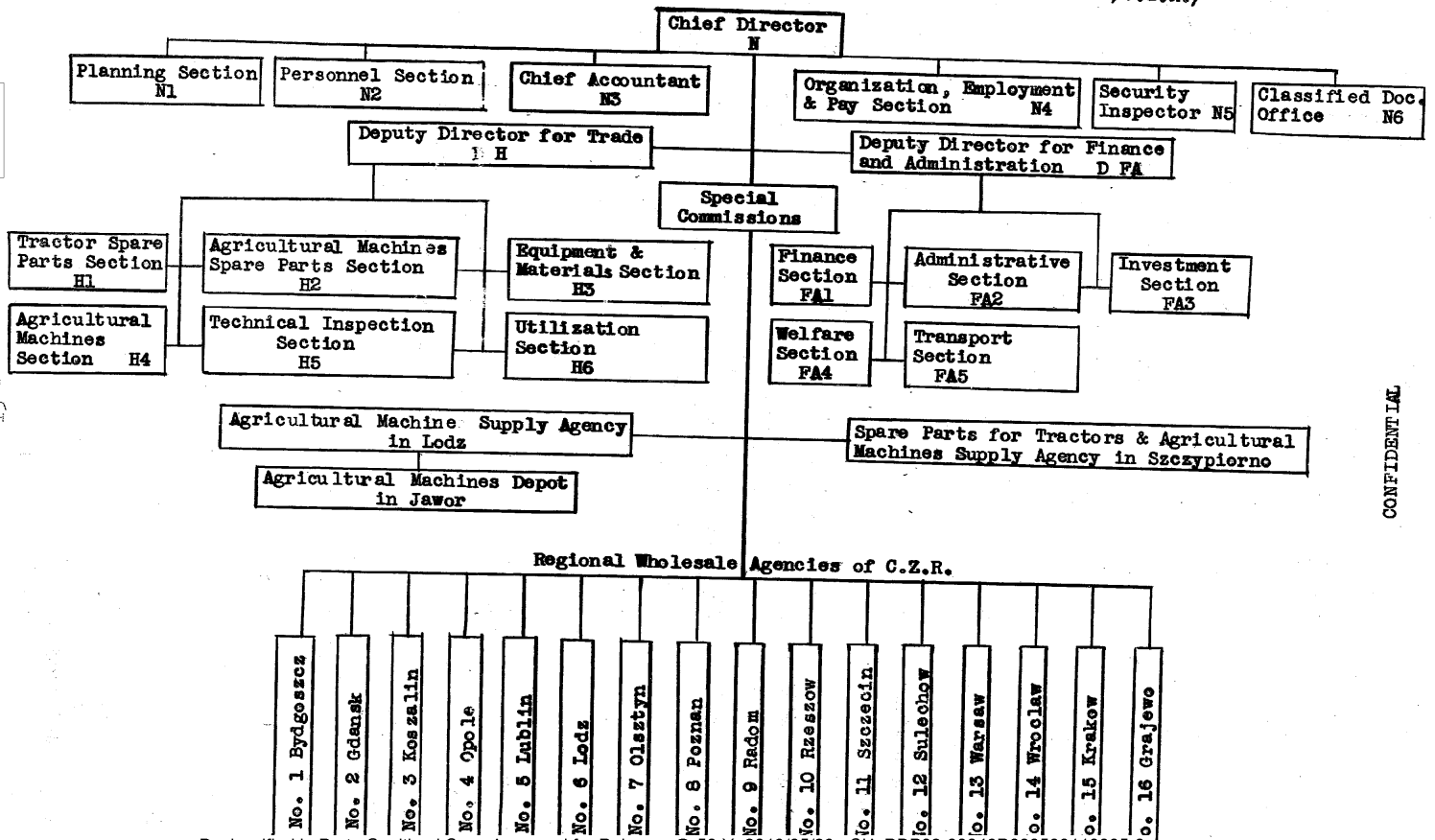
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Organizational Chart of Central Agricultural Equipment Supply Office

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